

TO-1390 (Modified)
-98)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

MAT-8129US

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR

09/831490

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/JP00/06032INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
6 September 2000 (06.09.00)PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
10 September 1999 (10.09.99)TITLE OF INVENTION
ANGULAR VELOCITY SENSORAPPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US
Hideo OKOSHI, Shoichi TAKENO, Katsuhiko OMOTO

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☐ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2))
 - a. ☒ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☒ A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210).
8. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
9. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
10. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)). (UNEXECUTED)
11. ☐ A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).
12. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).

Items 13 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

13. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
14. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
15. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
16. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
17. ☐ A substitute specification.
18. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
19. ☒ Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail
20. ☐ Other items or information:

APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR 1.492 (a)(1)-(5)) <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">09/831490</div>		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP00/06032		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER MAT-8129US	
--	--	---	--	--	--

21. The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) :				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$970.00 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$840.00 <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$690.00 <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$670.00 <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$96.00				<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100%;"> ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT = <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"> \$860.00 \$0.00 </div> </div>	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (e)).				<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 100%;"> \$0.00 </div>	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total claims	17 - 20 =	0	x \$18.00	\$0.00	
Independent claims	2 - 3 =	0	x \$80.00	\$0.00	
Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable). <input type="checkbox"/>				\$0.00	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$860.00	
Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28) (check if applicable). <input type="checkbox"/>				\$0.00	
SUBTOTAL =				\$860.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (f)).				\$0.00	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$860.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) (check if applicable). <input type="checkbox"/>				\$0.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$860.00	
				Amount to be refunded	\$
				charged	\$

☒ A check in the amount of **\$860.00** to cover the above fees is enclosed.

☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of _____ to cover the above fees.
 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. **18-0350** A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Lawrence E. Ashery
Ratner & Prestia
 P.O. Box 980
 Valley Forge, PA 19482
 (610) 407-0700

 SIGNATURE
Lawrence E. Ashery
 NAME
34,515
 REGISTRATION NUMBER
May 9, 2001
 DATE

MAT-8129US

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: H. Okoshi et al. : Art Unit:
Serial No.: To Be Assigned : Examiner:
Filed: Herewith :
FOR: ANGULAR VELOCITY SENSOR :

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231
S I R :

Prior to examination, please amend the above application as follows:

IN THE DRAWINGS:

Please delete pages "11/12" and "12/12" of the drawings, also labeled as "Reference Numerals" in their entirety.

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

After the title and before the first paragraph, please insert the following paragraph:

THIS APPLICATION IS A U.S. NATIONAL PHASE
APPLICATION OF PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION
PCT/JP00/06032.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 10, with the following:

Applying alternative voltages to driving piezoelectric elements 4 on tuning fork 1 allows tuning fork 1 to perform flexural vibration at its characteristic frequency in the driven direction and at a speed of V in the driven direction. When tuning fork 1 rotates at an angular velocity of ω

MAT-8129US

- 2 -

around the central axis of tuning fork 1 in this condition, a Coriolis force of $F = 2mV\omega$ is generated in the pair of columns 2 of tuning fork 1, where m is the effective mass of the tuning fork. With this angular velocity sensor, angular velocity were detected by the following steps: amplifying the electric charges generated by the Coriolis force in detecting piezoelectric elements 6 using electronic components 14 on circuit board 12; and measuring the electric charges as output voltages, using an external computer.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 2, with the following:

The present invention addresses the above-mentioned problem and aims to provide an angular velocity sensor in which only little vibration is applied to its tuning fork composed of first oscillator and second oscillator even when external vibration is applied to the sensor with no angular velocity applied thereto and thus allows the prevention of deterioration of its output.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 15, with the following:

With this structure, a supporting plate having a placement part on the top face thereof for placing the first rubber body is provided above the top face of the second base so as to provide a space between the top face of the second base and the supporting plate via at least two supports and the top face of this supporting plate and the inner ceiling of the second cover compress the first rubber body and second rubber body. Therefore, the first base and the first cover housing the first and second oscillators therein are

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 10, with the following:

MAT-8129US

- 4 -

With the angular velocity sensor in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, as shown in Fig. 5, second rubber body 37 has first recess 38 on the bottom face thereof, and moreover, this first recess 38 has step 39 in the inner ceiling thereof. Then the bottom face of this step 39 is brought into contact with the top face of first cover 34. Since second recesses 40 further projecting outwardly are provided on the inner side faces of first recess 38, edges 41a in the portions other than second recesses 40 provided on the inner side faces of first recess 38 are in contact with the outer side faces of first cover 34. Such contact reduces the area in which second rubber body 37 is in contact with first cover 34; therefore second rubber body 37 reduces external vibration transferred to the angular velocity sensor, especially vibration of higher-frequency, as shown in Fig. 8. Fig. 8 shows frequency characteristics of vibration transfer varying with size of the areas in which the second rubber body is in contact with the first cover. As a result, external vibrations are difficult to be transferred to first oscillator 22 and second oscillator 23 and this feature is effective in providing an angular velocity sensor with stable characteristics.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please replace claim 1 with the following amended claim:

1. (Once Amended) An angular velocity sensor comprising:

a tuning fork for outputting a signal responsive to angular velocity;

MAT-8129US

- 5 -

a first base having a top face for securing a part of said tuning fork thereto;

a first cover for covering said tuning fork together with said first base;

a second rubber body in contact with a top face of said first cover;

a first rubber body having a top face in contact with a bottom face of said first base;

a supporting plate having a top face in contact with a bottom face of said first rubber body;

a second base disposed under said supporting plate; and

a second tubular cover having a bottom and covering said tuning fork, said first base, said first cover, said second rubber body, said first rubber body, and said supporting plate together with said second base;

wherein said first rubber body and said second rubber body are compressed and held by the top face of said supporting plate and an inner ceiling of said second cover.

Please replace claim 6 with the following amended claim:

6. The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 3 wherein said first rubber body has escapes for receiving said plurality of terminals

MAT-8129US

- 6 -

through said first base.

Please replace claim 7 with the following amended claim:

7. (Once Amended) The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 3 wherein side faces of said circuit board have notches for positioning said plurality of supports.

Please replace claim 8 with the following amended claim:

8. (Once Amended) The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 3 wherein said first base and said first cover are secured to each other so as to create a vacuum in an interior space formed therebetween.

Please replace claim 9 with the following amended claim:

9. (Once Amended) The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 3 wherein said plurality of supports of said supporting plate have broad-shouldered portions having a width larger than that of said notches.

Please add the following new claims:

10. (Newly Added) The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 4 wherein said first rubber body has escapes for receiving said plurality of terminals through said first base.

11. (Newly Added) The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 5 wherein said first rubber body has escapes for receiving said plurality of terminals through said first base.

MAT-8129US

- 7 -

12. (Newly Added) The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 4 wherein side faces of said circuit board have notches for positioning said plurality of supports.

13. (Newly Added) The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 5 wherein side faces of said circuit board have notches for positioning said plurality of supports.

14. (Newly Added) The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 4 wherein said first base and said first cover are secured to each other so as to create a vacuum in an interior space formed therebetween.

15. (Newly Added) The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 5 wherein said first base and said first cover are secured to each other so as to create a vacuum in an interior space formed therebetween.

16. (Newly Added) The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 4 wherein said plurality of supports of said supporting plate have broad-shouldered portions having a width larger than that of said notches.

17. (Newly Added) The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 5 wherein said plurality of supports of said supporting plate have broad-shouldered portions having a width larger than that of said notches.

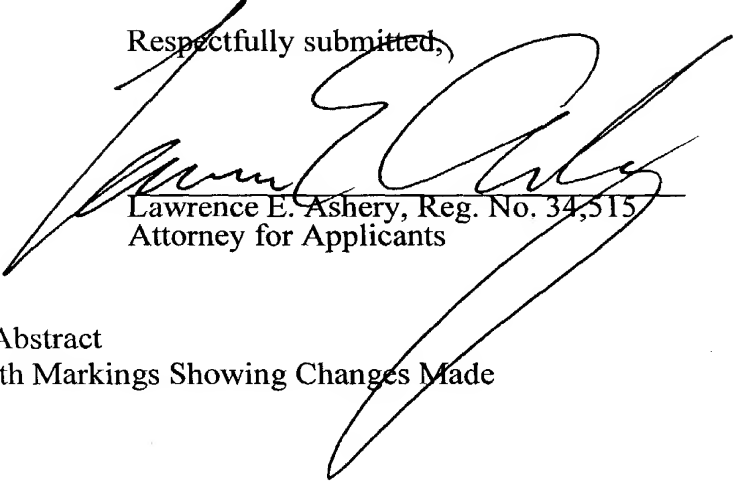
MAT-8129US

- 8 -

ABSTRACT:

Please replace the abstract with the new abstract which is attached as a separate sheet.

Respectfully submitted,


Lawrence E. Ashery, Reg. No. 34,515
Attorney for Applicants

LEA/dlm

Enclosure: Amended Abstract
Version with Markings Showing Changes Made

Dated: May 9, 2001

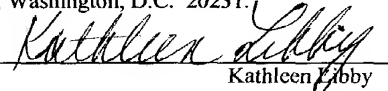
Suite 301, One Westlakes, Berwyn
P.O. Box 980
Valley Forge, PA 19482-0980
(610) 407-0700

The Assistant Commissioner for Patents is hereby
authorized to charge payment to Deposit Account
No. 18-0350 of any fees associated with this
communication.

EXPRESS MAIL Mailing Label Number: EL 835671105 US

Date of Deposit: May 9, 2001

I hereby certify that this paper and fee are being deposited, under 37 C.F.R. § 1.10 and with sufficient postage, using the "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service of the United States Postal Service on the date indicated above and that the deposit is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.


Kathleen Libby

VERSION WITH MARKINGS SHOWING CHANGES MADE**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

After the title and before the first paragraph:

THIS APPLICATION IS A U.S. NATIONAL PHASE
APPLICATION OF PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION
PCT/JP00/06032.

Specification at page 2, line 10:

Applying alternative voltages to driving piezoelectric elements 4 on tuning fork 1 allows tuning fork 1 to perform flexural vibration at its characteristic frequency in the driven direction and at a speed of V in the driven direction. When tuning fork 1 rotates at an angular velocity of ω around the central axis of tuning fork 1 in this condition, a Coriolis force of $F = 2mV\omega$ is generated in the pair of columns 2 of tuning fork 1, where m is the effective mass of the tuning fork. With this angular velocity sensor, angular velocity were detected by the following steps: amplifying the electric charges generated by the Coriolis force in detecting piezoelectric elements 6 using electronic components 14 on circuit board 12; and measuring the electric charges as output voltages, using an external computer.

Specification at page 3, line 2:

The present invention addresses the above-mentioned problem

MAT-8129US

- 11 -

and aims to provide an angular velocity sensor in which only little vibration is applied to its tuning fork composed of first oscillator and second oscillator even when external vibration is applied to the sensor with no angular velocity ~~sensors~~ applied thereto and thus allows the prevention of deterioration of its output.

Specification at page 4, line 15:

With this structure, a supporting plate having a placement part on the top face thereof for placing the first rubber body is provided above the top face of the second base so as to provide a space between the top face of the second base and the supporting plate via at least two supports and the top face of this supporting plate and the inner ceiling of the second cover compress the first rubber body and second rubber body. Therefore, the first base and the first cover housing the first and second oscillators therein are securely supported by the first and second rubber bodies. Consequently, even when external vibrations are applied to the angular velocity sensor, ~~these oscillators~~ vibrations transferred to the first and second oscillators are reduced.

Specification at page 12, line 10:

Applying alternative voltages to driving electrodes 25 on first oscillator 22 of tuning fork 21 allows first oscillator 22 to perform flexural vibration at its characteristic frequency in the driven direction at a speed of V in the driven direction. This flexural vibration is transferred to opposite second oscillator 23 via joint 24 and second oscillator 23 also performs

MAT-8129US

- 12 -

flexural vibration at its characteristic frequency in the driven direction at a speed of V in the driven direction. When tuning fork 21 rotates at an angular velocity of ω around the longitudinal central axis of tuning fork 21 while second oscillator 23 and first oscillator 22 performing flexural vibration, a Coriolis force of $F = 2m\mathbf{V}\omega$ is generated in second oscillator 23. The output signal of charges generated by the Coriolis force in detecting electrodes 28 on second oscillator 23 is converted into output voltage using electronic components 43 on circuit board 42 via leads (not shown) and terminals 33. The output signal is input into a computer (not shown) via output terminal 49 of second base 50 for processing and the output signal is detected as angular velocity.

Specification at page 13, line 10:

With the angular velocity sensor in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, as shown in Fig. 5, second rubber body 37 has first recess 38 on the bottom face thereof, and moreover, this first recess 38 has step 39 in the inner ceiling thereof. Then the bottom face of this step 39 is brought into contact with the top face of first cover 34. Since second recesses 40 further projecting outwardly are provided on the inner side faces of first recess 38, ~~the bottom face of step 39 in the inner ceiling of first recess 38 is in contact with the top face of first cover 34.~~ Edges 41a in the portions other than second recesses 40 provided on the inner side faces of first recess 38 are in contact with the outer side faces of first cover 34. Such contact reduces the area in which second rubber body 37 is in contact with first cover 34; therefore second rubber body 37 reduces

a supporting plate (54) having a top face in contact with a

MAT-8129US

- 14 -

bottom face of said first rubber body ~~(35)~~;

a second base ~~(50)~~ disposed under said supporting plate ~~(54)~~;

and

a second tubular cover ~~(53)~~ having a bottom and covering said tuning fork ~~(21)~~, said first base ~~(31)~~, said first cover ~~(34)~~, said second rubber body ~~(37)~~, said first rubber body ~~(35)~~, and said supporting plate ~~(54)~~ together with said second base ~~(50)~~;

wherein said first rubber body ~~(35)~~ and said second rubber body ~~(37)~~ are compressed and held by the top face of said supporting plate ~~(54)~~ and an inner ceiling of said second cover ~~(53)~~.

6. The angular velocity sensor according to ~~one of Claims 3 to 5~~ wherein said first rubber body has escapes for receiving said plurality of terminals through said first base.

7. (Once Amended) The angular velocity sensor according to ~~one of Claims 3 to 6~~ wherein side faces of said circuit board have notches for positioning said plurality of supports.

8. (Once Amended) The angular velocity sensor according to ~~one of Claims 3 to 7~~ wherein said first base and said first cover are secured to each other so as to create a vacuum in an interior space formed therebetween.

9. (Once Amended) The angular velocity sensor according

MAT-8129US

- 15 -

to ~~one of~~ Claims 3 ~~to 8~~ wherein said plurality of supports of said supporting plate have broad-shouldered portions having a width larger than that of said notches.

Claims 10-17 have been added.

ABSTRACT:

An angular velocity sensor structured so as to reduce the application of external vibrations to tuning fork (21) as described below. Supporting plate (54) having placement part (57) for placing first rubber body (35) over the top face thereof is placed above the top face of second base (50) via at least two supports (55) so as to provide space (54a) between the top face of second base (50) and the supporting plate. First cover (34) and first base (31) housing tuning fork (21) are placed on first rubber body (35). Further placed on first cover (34) is second rubber body (37). The top face of supporting plate (54) and the inner ceiling of second cover (53) compress and hold first rubber body (35) and second rubber body (37) therein.

12/PR/15

09831490 09/831490

JC03 Rec'd PCT/PTC 09 MAY 2001

23678E1A_literal.doc 2001/4/17

1

ANGULAR VELOCITY SENSOR

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an angular velocity sensor used for the attitude control and navigation system of such moving bodies as an aircraft and vehicle.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Known as this type of conventional angular velocity sensor is that disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Non-examined Publication No. H08-170917.

Such a conventional angular velocity sensor is hereinafter explained with reference to the drawings.

Fig. 9 shows a perspective view of the conventional angular velocity sensor showing that a tuning fork is secured to a base; and Fig. 10 is a sectional side elevation view of the same angular velocity sensor.

In Figs. 9 and 10, columnar tuning fork 1 is composed of a pair of columns 2 and joint 3 connecting the ends of this pair of columns 2 together. Provided on each of the outer side faces of the pair of columns 2 of tuning fork 1 is driving piezoelectric elements 4. In addition, provided on the side faces coplanar with those having driving piezoelectric elements 4 are reference piezoelectric elements 5. Moreover, provided on the side faces different from those having driving piezoelectric elements 4 and reference piezoelectric elements 5 are a pair of detecting piezoelectric elements 6. Metallic supporting member 7 supports the base of joint 3 of tuning fork 1. The bottom face of supporting member 7 is secured to the top face of metallic base 8, and this base 8 also has a plurality of terminal-insertion holes 9 therein. Terminals 10 pass through these terminal-insertion holes 9 via insulators 11 and electrically connect to driving piezoelectric elements

23678E1A_literal.doc 2001/4/17

2

4, reference piezoelectric elements 5, and detecting piezoelectric elements 6 of tuning fork 1. Circuit board 12 is provided under base 8 and connected to leads 13 by soldering that are electrically connected to terminals 10 through base 8. The circuit board 12 also has electronic components 14 mounted thereon for processing output signal generated by angular velocity from detecting piezoelectric elements 6 on tuning fork 1. Supporting base 15 supports base 8 and circuit board 12 using stud bolt 16. Metallic cover 17 houses tuning fork 1, base 8 and circuit board 12 therein and covers supporting base 15.

The operation of the conventional angular velocity sensor constructed as above is described below.

Applying alternative voltages to driving piezoelectric elements 4 on tuning fork 1 allows tuning fork 1 to perform flexural vibration at its characteristic frequency in the driven direction and at a speed of V in the driven direction. When tuning fork 1 rotates at an angular velocity of ω around the central axis of tuning fork 1 in this condition, a Coriolis force of $F = 2mv \cdot \omega$ is generated in the pair of columns 2 of tuning fork 1, where m is the effective mass of the tuning fork. With this angular velocity sensor, angular velocity were detected by the following steps: amplifying the electric charges generated by the Coriolis force in detecting piezoelectric elements 6 using electronic components 14 on circuit board 12; and measuring the electric charges as output voltages, using an external computer.

However, with the above-mentioned conventional structure, base 8 and circuit board 12 are connected to supporting base 15 via stud bolt 16 as shown in Fig. 10 and thus external vibrations are applied to the sensor via this stud bolt 16. Such external vibrations are applied to tuning fork 1 and may generate electric charges in detecting piezoelectric elements 6 on tuning fork 1 even when no angular velocity is applied to the angular velocity sensor. As a result, the angular velocity sensor has a problem of

deterioration of its output characteristics.

The present invention addresses the above-mentioned problem and aims to provide an angular velocity sensor in which only little vibration is applied to its tuning fork composed of first oscillator and second oscillator even when external vibration is applied to the sensor with no angular velocity sensors applied thereto and thus allows the prevention of deterioration of its output.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The angular velocity sensor of the present invention has a tuning fork outputting a signal responsive to angular velocity; a first base for securing a part of the tuning fork to the top face of the base; a first cover for covering the tuning fork together with the first base; a second rubber body in contact with the top face of the first cover; a first rubber body having a top face in contact with the bottom face of the first base; a supporting plate having a top face in contact with the bottom face of the first rubber body; a second base provided under the supporting plate; a tubular second cover having a bottom and housing the tuning fork, the first base, the first cover, the second rubber body, the first rubber body, and the supporting plate together with the second base. The first and second rubber bodies are compressed and held by the top face of the supporting plate and the inner ceiling of the second cover.

Also the angular velocity sensor of the present invention has a first oscillator having at least one driving electrode or detecting electrode; a second oscillator having at least one detecting electrode or driving electrode; a joint connecting one end of the first oscillator and one end of the second oscillator; a first base for securing the joint thereon and having at least three terminal-insertion holes for passing through at least three terminals electrically connected to the driving electrode or detecting electrode; a first cover

With this structure, a supporting plate having a placement part on the top face thereof for placing the first rubber body is provided above the top face of the second base so as to provide a space between the top face of the second base and the supporting plate via at least two supports and the top face of this supporting plate and the inner ceiling of the second cover compress the first rubber body and second rubber body. Therefore, the first base and the first cover housing the first and second oscillators therein are securely supported by the first and second rubber bodies. Consequently, even when external vibrations are applied to the angular velocity sensor, these oscillators transferred to the first and second oscillators are reduced.

Also the angular velocity sensor of the present invention has a first recess provided on the bottom face of the second rubber body and a step provided in the inner

ceiling of the first recess. The bottom face of this step and the top face of the first cover are brought into contact with each other. In addition, second recesses projecting outwardly are provided on the inner side faces of the first recess. With this structure, the bottom face of the step in the inner ceiling of the first recess in the second rubber body is in contact with the top face of the first cover and the portions provided on the inner side faces of the first recess other than the second recesses are in contact with the outer side faces of the first cover. Such contact reduces the area in which the second rubber body and the first cover are in contact with each other and thus the second rubber body attenuates external vibrations transferred to the first and second oscillators of the angular velocity sensor.

For the angular velocity sensor of the present invention, the second rubber body has the first recess shaped to a rectangular parallelepiped, a step provided on the outer periphery of the inner ceiling of the first recess, and second recesses provided in the portions along long sides of the first recess other than the edges thereof. The first cover is also shaped to a rectangular parallelepiped having an opening at the bottom face thereof. Then the step in the second rubber body is brought into contact with the outer periphery of the top face of the first cover and the edges of the long sides of the first recess provided in the second rubber body is brought into contact with the outer side faces of the first cover. With this structure, the first cover is brought into contact with the second rubber body only on the outer periphery of the top face and edges of the outer side faces thereof. As a result, even when external rotational shocks are applied to the angular velocity sensor, the first cover is rarely rotated by the rotational shocks because the cover is secured to the second rubber body on the outer periphery of the top face and edges of outer side faces thereof.

The angular velocity sensor of the present invention also has escapes for

23678E1A_literal.doc 2001/4/17

6

receiving at least three terminals through the first base, in the first rubber body thereof. The terminals through the first base are housed in the escapes in the first rubber body and such a structure enables downsizing of the sensor.

5 The angular velocity sensor of the present invention also has notches for positioning at least two supports, in the side faces of the circuit board thereof. The supports of the supporting plate fit into the notches and such a structure prevents the supporting plate from moving even when strong lateral vibrations are applied to the angular velocity sensor.

10 For the angular velocity sensor of the present invention, the first base and the first cover are secured to each other so as to create a vacuum in the interior space formed therebetween. This structure reduces the air resistance in the interior space between the first base and the first cover and thus facilitates the vibration of first and second oscillators and improves the output sensitivity of the angular velocity sensor.

15 For the angular velocity sensor of the present invention, at least two supports of the supporting plate have broad-shouldered portions having a width larger than that of the notches. This structure prevents the supports from coming off from the circuit board, even when external vertical impulsive force is applied to the angular velocity sensor. As a result, the first and second oscillators are securely supported and thus the output of the angular velocity sensor is stabilized.

20

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an exploded perspective view of an angular velocity sensor in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation view of the same angular velocity sensor;

25 Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a first oscillator, a second oscillator and a joint

As shown in Figs. 1 through 7, crystal tuning fork 21 is composed of first oscillator 22 of a square pole shape, second oscillator 23 of a square pole shape provided in parallel with the first oscillator 22, and joint 24 integrally connecting one end of first oscillator 22 to one end of second oscillator 23. Driving electrode 25 made of gold is provided on each of the four side faces of first oscillator 22. Monitoring electrode 26 made of gold is provided on the upper side face of second oscillator 23. In addition, provided on the inner side face of second oscillator 23 (the face opposite first oscillator 22) is ground electrode (not shown). Moreover, a pair of detecting electrodes 28 made of gold are provided on the outer side face. Metallic supporting base 29 shaped to a rectangular parallelepiped supports the base of joint 24 of tuning fork 21. Metallic first base 30 fixes the bottom of supporting base 29 and also has six terminal-insertion holes 31, inner surface of each of which has insulator 32 made of glass. Six terminals 33 pass through terminal-insertion holes 31 of first base 30 via insulators 32. Terminals 33 through first base 30 are electrically connected to driving electrodes 25, detecting electrodes 28, ground electrode 27, and monitoring electrode 26, respectively, via leads (not shown). Metallic first cover 34 is provided to cover the top face of first base 30. First cover 34 and first base 30 house tuning fork 21 including first oscillator 22, second oscillator 23 and joint 24 therein. In this case, first cover 34 and first base 30 are in close contact with each other so as to create a vacuum in the interior space formed between first base 30 and first cover 34. Thus, first base 30 and first cover 34 are secured to each other

so as to create a vacuum in the interior space therebetween and this structure eliminates air resistance of the interior space between first base 30 and first cover 34. As a result, first oscillator 22 and second oscillator 23 oscillate easily and this is effective in improving the output sensitivity of the angular velocity sensor.

5 The first oscillator may have at least one of driving electrode and detecting electrode and the second oscillator may have at least one of detecting electrode and driving electrode.

First rubber body 35 is provided so that its top face is in contact with the bottom face of first base 30. Moreover, first rubber body 35 has escapes 36 for receiving
10 six terminals 33 through first base 30. Since escapes 36 for receiving six terminals 33 through first base 30 are provided in first rubber body 35 as mentioned above, terminals 33 through first base 30 are housed in escapes 36 in first rubber body 35. This structure enables downsizing of the angular velocity sensor.

Second rubber body 37 is provided so as to be in contact with the top face of
15 first cover 34. Fig. 5 shows a perspective view of the second rubber body seen from its bottom. The bottom face of second rubber body 37 has first recess 38 shaped to a rectangular parallelepiped. Moreover, the inner ceiling of first recess 38 has step 39 on outer periphery thereof. The step 39 is brought in contact with the top face of first cover 34. Second rubber body 37 has second recesses 40 protruding outwardly on the inner side
20 faces of the second rubber body. The edges 41a of long sides 41 in the portions other than second recesses 40 are brought into contact with the outer side faces of first cover 34. Circuit 42 is provided under first base 30 and has electronic components 43 on top and bottom faces thereof. Output signal of electric charges generated by angular velocity from detecting electrodes 28 on second oscillator 23 are supplied to electronic components
25 43 via terminals 33 and flexible wiring board 44, and electronic components 43 convert the

output signals of electric charges into output voltage. Circuit board 42 has four notches 45 in the side faces and terminal-insertion holes 46. Power-supply terminal 47, ground terminal 48, and output terminal 49 project downwardly through these terminal-insertion holes 46 and are soldered thereto.

5 Second base 50 is provided under circuit board 42 and also has four through holes 51. Power-supply terminal 47, ground terminal 48, and output terminal 49 pass through these through holes 51 via insulators 52 made of glass. Tubular second cover 53 with a bottom is secured to the top face of second base 50 and covers first base 30, first cover 34, first rubber body 35, second rubber body 37 and circuit board 42. Metallic
10 supporting plate 54 is placed above the top face of second base 50 via supports 55 and thus provides space 54a between supporting plate 54 and second base 50. Supports 55 of supporting plate 54 have broad-shouldered portions 56 having a width larger than that of notches 54 in circuit board 42. Provided on the top face of supporting plate 54 is placement part 57. Provided over the top face of this placement part 57 is first rubber
15 body 35. Compressing first rubber body 35 and second rubber body 37, placement part 57 on supporting plate 54 and the inner ceiling of second cover 53 support first base 30 and first cover 34.

Hereinafter described is the assembling method of an angular velocity sensor in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention structured above.

20 First, prepare crystal tuning fork 21 integrally formed of first oscillator 22, second oscillator 23 and joint 24.

Next, form driving electrodes 25 on four side faces of first oscillator 22, monitor electrodes 26 on the front and back faces of second oscillator 23, ground electrode 27 (not shown) on the inner side face of second oscillator 23, and a pair of detecting
25 electrodes 28 on the outer side face of second oscillator 23, respectively, using deposition

Next, after placing first rubber body 35 over the top face of placement part 57 on supporting plate 54, further place first base 30 and first cover 34 on the top face of first rubber body 35.

23678E1A_literal.doc 2001/4/17

12

Next, place second rubber body 37 over the top face and outer side faces of first cover 34 and sandwich first cover 34 and first base 30 between first rubber body 35 and second rubber body 37.

At last, secure second cover 53 to the outer periphery of second base 50 and allow the interior space formed between second cover 53 and second base 50 to house second rubber body 37, first cover 34, tuning fork 21, first base 30, first rubber body 35, supporting plate 54, and circuit board 42.

Hereinafter described is the operation of an angular velocity sensor in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention as constructed above.

Applying alternative voltages to driving electrodes 25 on first oscillator 22 of tuning fork 21 allows first oscillator 22 to perform flexural vibration at its characteristic frequency in the driven direction at a speed of V in the driven direction. This flexural vibration is transferred to opposite second oscillator 23 via joint 24 and second oscillator 23 also performs flexural vibration at its characteristic frequency in the driven direction at a speed of V in the driven direction. When tuning fork 21 rotates at an angular velocity of ω around the longitudinal central axis of tuning fork 21 while second oscillator 23 and first oscillator 22 performing flexural vibration, a Coriolis force of $F = 2mv\omega$ is generated in second oscillator 23. The output signal of charges generated by the Coriolis force in detecting electrodes 28 on second oscillator 23 is converted into output voltage using electronic components 43 on circuit board 42 via leads (not shown) and terminals 33. The output signal is input into a computer (not shown) via output terminal 49 of second base 50 for processing and the output signal is detected as angular velocity.

Now consider the case where strong vibrations are applied to the angular velocity sensor. With the angular velocity sensor in accordance with the exemplary embodiment of the present invention, supporting plate 54 having placement part 57 for

placing first rubber body 35 over the top face thereof is placed above the top face of second base 50 via at least two supports 55 so as to provide space 54a between the top face of second base 50 and supporting plate 54. Moreover, the top face of this supporting plate 54 and the inner ceiling of second cover 53 compress first rubber body 35 and second rubber body 37. As a result, first base 30 and first cover 34 housing first oscillator 22 and second oscillator 23 therein are securely supported by first rubber body 35 and second rubber body 37. This structure is effective in reducing external vibrations transferred to first oscillator 22 and second oscillator 23 even when the external vibrations are applied to the angular velocity sensor.

With the angular velocity sensor in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, second rubber body 37 has first recess 38 on the bottom face thereof, and moreover, this first recess 38 has step 39 in the inner ceiling thereof. Then the bottom face of this step 39 is brought into contact with the top face of first cover 34. Since second recesses 40 further projecting outwardly are provided on the inner side faces of first recess 38, the bottom face of step 39 in the inner ceiling of first recess 38 is in contact with the top face of first cover 34. Edges 41a in the portions other than second recesses 40 provided on the inner side faces of first recess 38 are in contact with the outer side faces of first cover 34. Such contact reduces the area in which second rubber body 37 is in contact with first cover 34; therefore second rubber body 37 reduces external vibration transferred to the angular velocity sensor, especially vibration of higher-frequency, as shown in Fig. 8. Fig. 8 shows frequency characteristics of vibration transfer varying with size of the areas in which the second rubber body is in contact with the first cover. As a result, external vibrations are difficult to be transferred to first oscillator 22 and second oscillator 23 and this feature is effective in providing an angular velocity sensor with stable characteristics.

Next, consider the case where strong rotational vibrations are applied to the angular velocity sensor. With the angular velocity sensor in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, step 39 in second rubber body 37 is brought into contact with the outer periphery of the top face of first cover 34 and edges 41a of long sides 41 of first recess 38 in second rubber body 37 are brought into contact with outer side faces of first cover 34. Thus, first cover 34 is in contact with second rubber 37 only on the outer periphery of the top face and the edges of the outer side faces thereof. As a result, any external rotational shock applied to the angular velocity sensor will not rotate first cover easily because first cover 34 is secured to the second rubber body on the outer periphery of the top face and the edges of the outer side faces thereof. Consequently, external rotational vibrations applied to the angular velocity sensor will not generate output from second oscillator 23. This feature is effective in providing an angular velocity sensor with stable output characteristics.

Now, consider the case where strong lateral (in Fig. 2) vibrations are applied to the angular velocity sensor. With the angular velocity sensor in accordance with the exemplary embodiment of the present invention, since notches 45 for positioning four supports 55 of supporting plate 54 are provided in the side faces of circuit board 42, supports 55 of supporting plate 54 fit into these notches 45. Therefore, any strong external lateral vibration applied to the angular velocity sensor will not move supporting plate 54 supported by circuit board 42 and this feature is effective in providing an angular velocity sensor with stable characteristics.

Next, consider the case where strong vertical (in Fig. 2) vibrations are applied to the angular velocity sensor. With the angular velocity sensor in accordance with the exemplary embodiment of the present invention, four supports 55 of supporting plate 54 have broad-shouldered portions 56 having a width larger than that of notches 45 in

circuit board 42. This structure prevents supports 55 from moving out of circuit board 42 even when strong vertical shock force is applied to the angular velocity sensor. As a result, first oscillator 22 and second oscillator 23 are securely supported and this secure support is effective in stabilizing the output of the angular velocity sensor.

5

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As hereinabove described, an angular velocity sensor of the present invention is structured so that a supporting plate having a placement part for placing a first rubber body over the top face thereof is placed above the top face of a second base via at least two supports so as to provide a space between the top face of the second base and the supporting plate. In addition, the top face of this supporting plate and the inner ceiling of a second cover compress the first rubber body and a second rubber body. Therefore, a first base and a first cover housing a first oscillator and a second oscillator therein are securely supported by the first rubber body and the second rubber body. This secure support prevents the first oscillator and the second oscillator from the movement caused by transferred vibration, even when external vibrations are applied to the angular velocity sensor. As a result, an angular velocity sensor having stable output against vibration can be provided.

10
15

Reference Numerals

21	Tuning fork
22	First oscillator
23	Second oscillator
24	Joint
25	Driving electrode
28	Detecting electrodes
30	First base
31	Terminal-insertion hole
33	Terminal
34	First cover
35	First rubber body
36	Escape
37	Second rubber body
38	First recess
39	Step
40	Second recess
41	Long side
41a	Edge
42	Circuit board
43	Electronics
45	Notch
47	Power-supply terminal
48	Ground terminal
49	Output terminal
50	Second base
51	Through hole

12/12

- 53 Second cover
- 54 Supporting plate
- 54a Space
- 55 Support
- 56 Broad-shouldered portion
- 57 Placement part

CLAIMS

1. An angular velocity sensor comprising:

a tuning fork (21) for outputting a signal responsive to angular velocity;

5 a first base (31) having a top face for securing a part of said tuning fork (21) thereto;

a first cover (34) for covering said tuning fork (21) together with said first base (31);

a second rubber body (37) in contact with a top face of said first cover (34);

10 a first rubber body (35) having a top face in contact with a bottom face of said first base (31);

a supporting plate (54) having a top face in contact with a bottom face of said first rubber body (35);

a second base (50) disposed under said supporting plate (54); and

15 a second tubular cover (53) having a bottom and covering said tuning fork (21), said first base (31), said first cover (34), said second rubber body (37), said first rubber body (35), and said supporting plate (54) together with said second base (50);

20 wherein said first rubber body (35) and said second rubber body (37) are compressed and held by the top face of said supporting plate (54) and an inner ceiling of said second cover (53).

2. The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 1 further comprising a circuit board having electronic components for processing said signal output from said tuning fork and provided between said supporting plate and said second base.

3. An angular velocity sensor comprising:

a tuning fork including:

a first oscillator having at least one of a driving electrode and a detecting electrode;

5 a second oscillator having at least one of a detecting electrode and a driving electrode; and

a joint for connecting one end of said first oscillator and one end of said second oscillator;

10 a first base having a top face for securing said joint and a plurality of terminal-insertion holes, each of said plurality of terminal-insertion holes allowing passage of a plurality of terminals electrically connected to one of said driving electrode and said detecting electrode;

a first cover secured on the top face of said first base and covering said tuning fork;

15 a first rubber body having a top face in contact with a bottom face of said first base;

a supporting plate having a placement part having a top face for placing said first rubber body;

20 a second rubber body provided so as to be in contact with a top face of said first cover;

a circuit board provided under said first base and having electronic components for processing output signal generated by angular velocity from said detecting electrode, said circuit board having a power-supply terminal, ground terminal and output terminal projecting downwardly;

25 a second base provided under said circuit board and having through holes,

said through holes allowing passage and securing of said power-supply terminal, said ground terminal and said output terminal thereto; and

a second tubular cover having a bottom secured to a top face of said second base, and covering said tuning fork, said first base, said first cover, said first rubber body, said second rubber body, said supporting plate and said circuit board;

wherein said supporting plate is placed above a top face of said second base via a plurality of supports so as to provide a space between the top face of said second base and said supporting plate and the top face of said supporting plate and a inner ceiling of said second cover compress said first rubber body and said second rubber body.

4. The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 3 wherein a first recess is provided on a bottom face of said second rubber body, a step is provided in an inner ceiling of said first recess, a bottom face of said step and said top face of said first cover are brought into contact with each other, and second recesses further protruding outwardly are provided on inner side faces of said first recess.

5. The angular velocity sensor according to Claim 4 wherein said first recess in said second rubber body is shaped to a rectangular parallelepiped, said step is provided on an outer periphery of said inner ceiling of said first recess, said second recesses are provided only the portions along long sides of said first recess other than edges thereof, said first cover is shaped to a rectangular parallelepiped having an opening on a bottom thereof, said step in said second rubber body is brought into contact with an outer periphery of said top face of said first cover, and said edges of said long sides of said first recess in said second rubber body are brought into contact with outer side faces of said first cover.

6. The angular velocity sensor according to one of Claims 3 to 5 wherein said first rubber body has escapes for receiving said plurality of terminals through said first base.

5

7. The angular velocity sensor according to one of Claims 3 to 6 wherein side faces of said circuit board have notches for positioning said plurality of supports.

8. The angular velocity sensor according to one of Claims 3 to 7 wherein said
10 first base and said first cover are secured to each other so as to create a vacuum in an interior space formed therebetween.

9. The angular velocity sensor according to one of Claims 3 to 8 wherein said plurality of supports of said supporting plate have broad-shouldered portions having a
15 width larger than that of said notches.

ABSTRACT

An angular velocity sensor structured so as to reduce the application of external vibrations to tuning fork (21) as described below. Supporting plate (54) having placement part (57) for placing first rubber body (35) over the top face thereof is placed
5 above the top face of second base (50) via at least two supports (55) so as to provide space (54a) between the top face of second base (50) and the supporting plate. First cover (34) and first base (31) housing tuning fork (21) are placed on first rubber body (35). Further placed on first cover (34) is second rubber body (37). The top face of supporting plate (54) and the inner ceiling of second cover (53) compress and hold first rubber body (35)
10 and second rubber body (37) therein.

FIG. 1

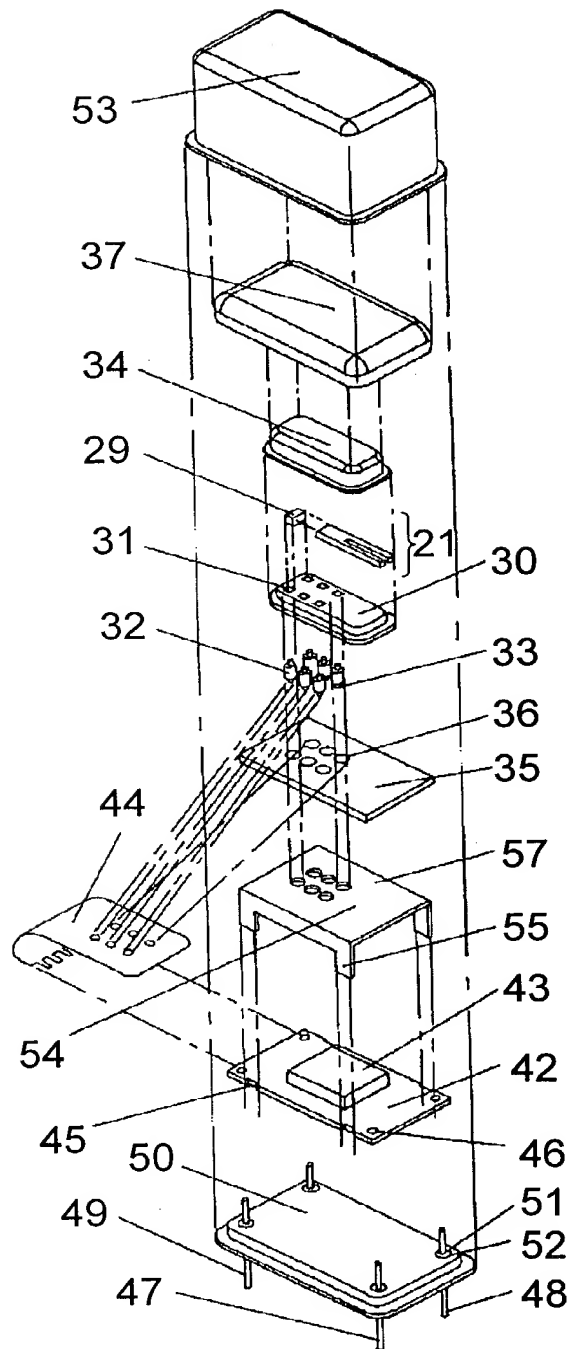


FIG. 2

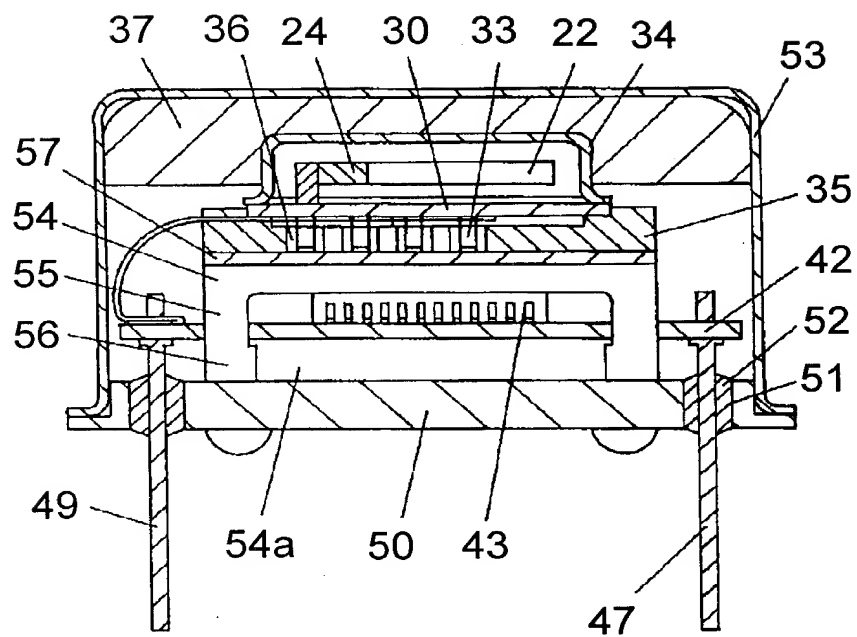
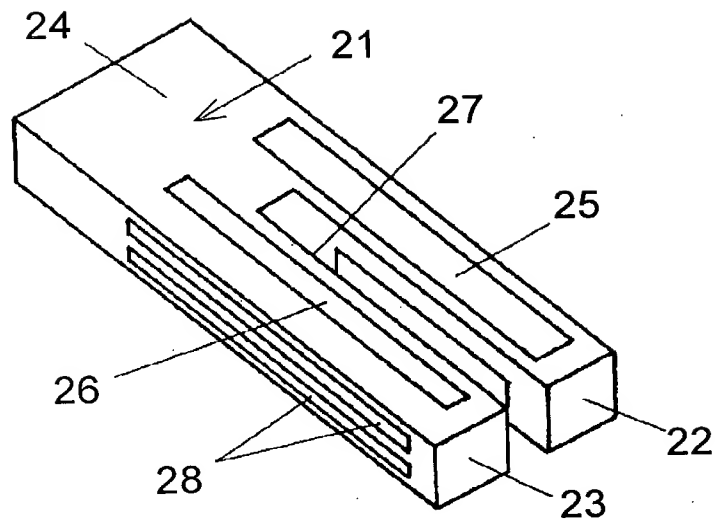
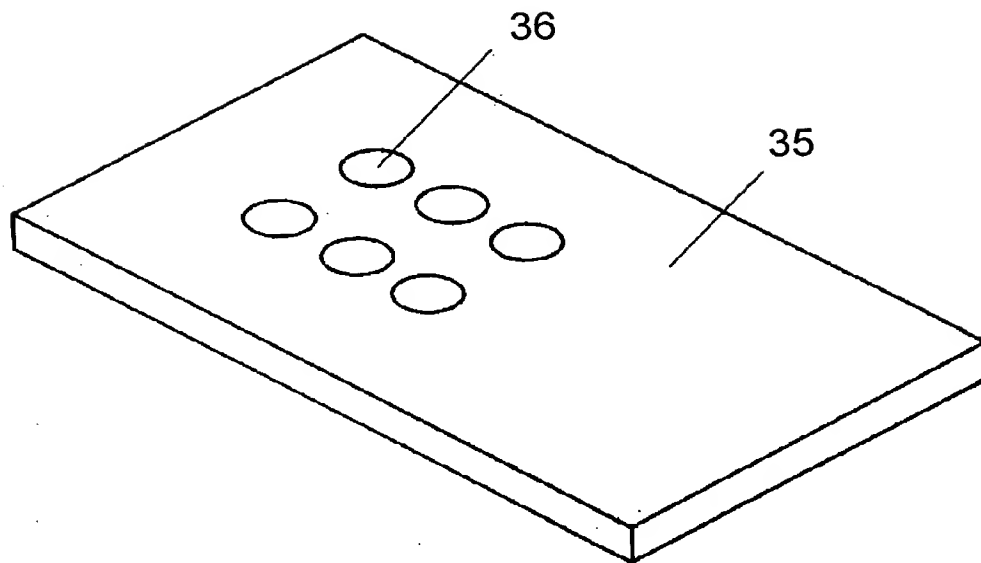


FIG. 3



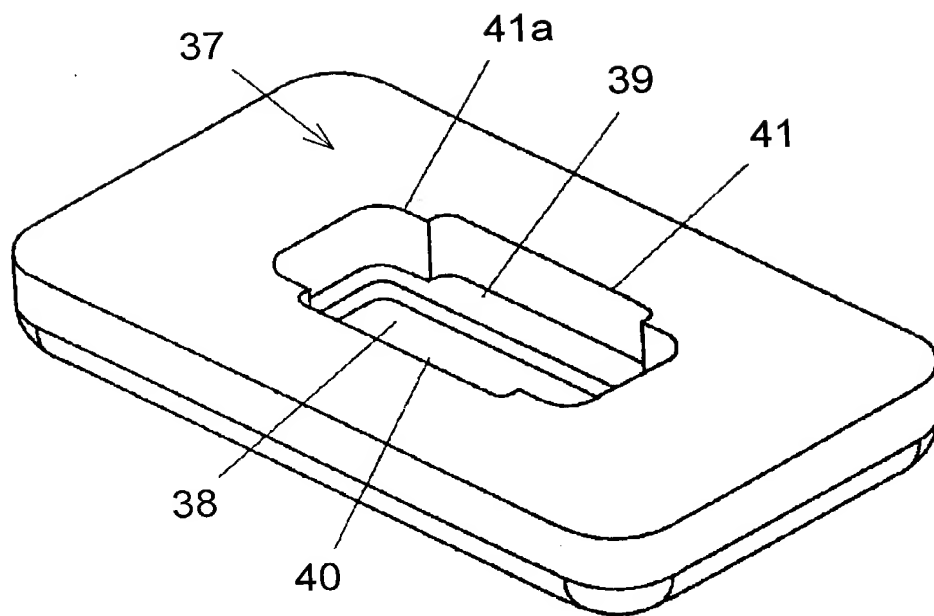
4/12

FIG. 4



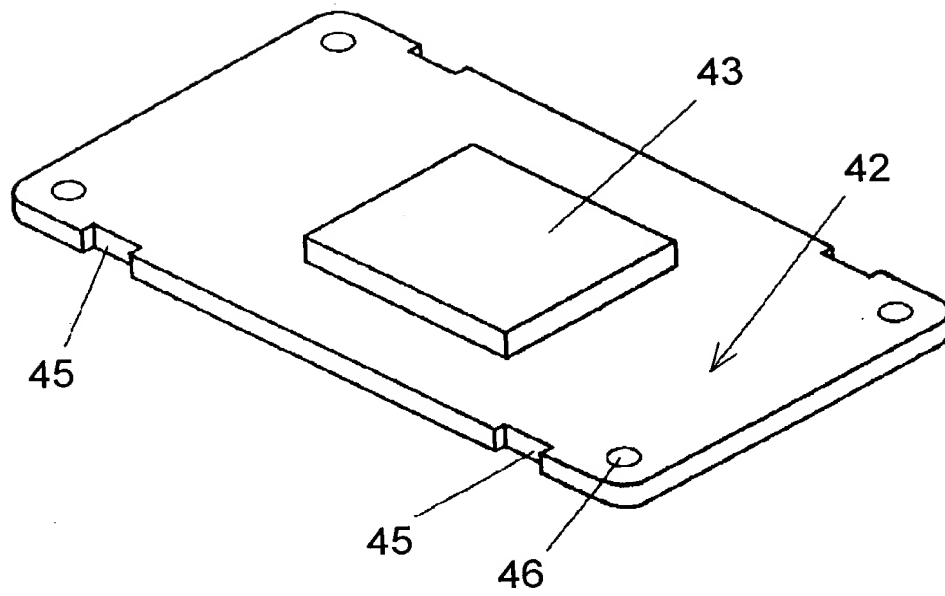
5/12

FIG. 5



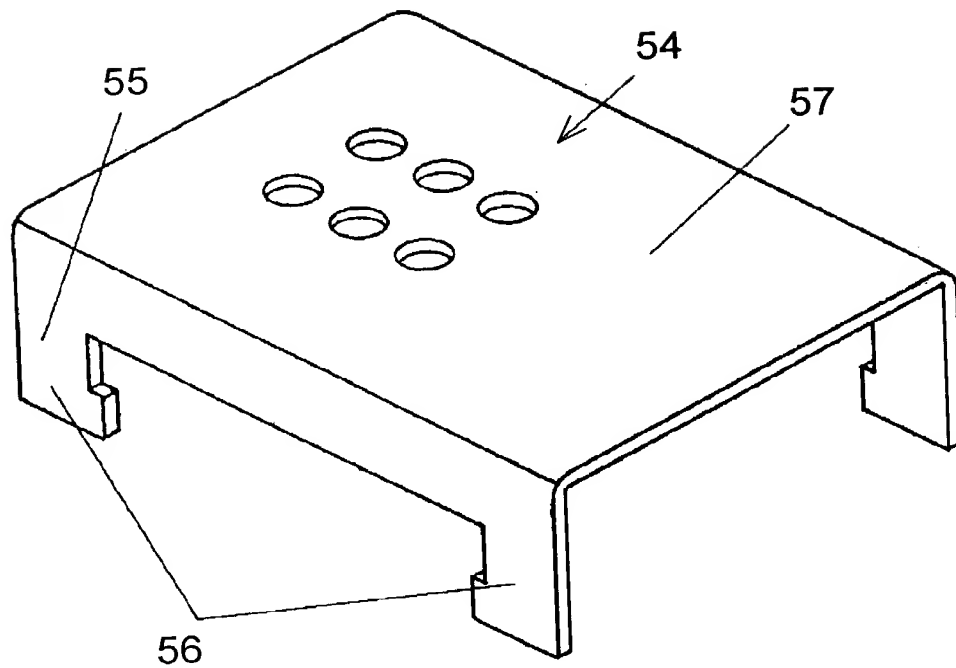
6/12

FIG. 6



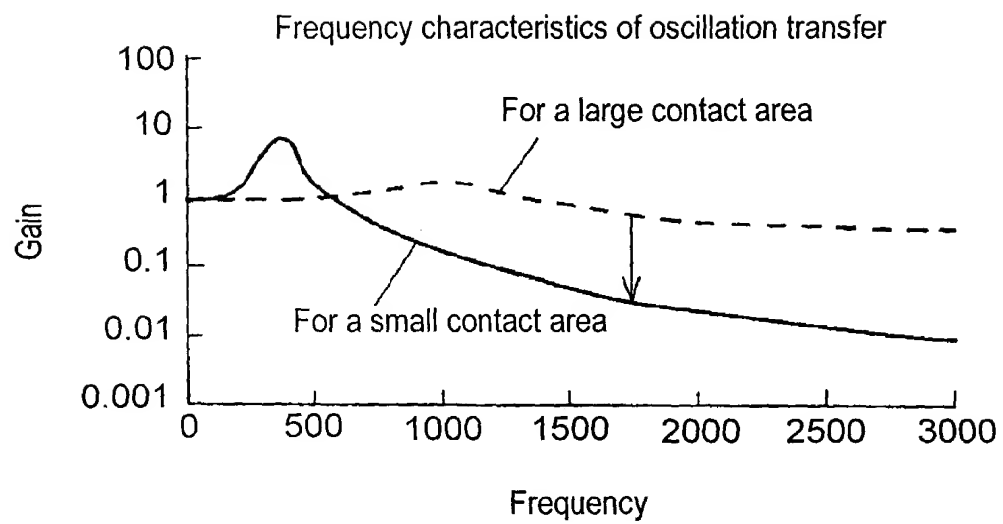
7/12

FIG. 7



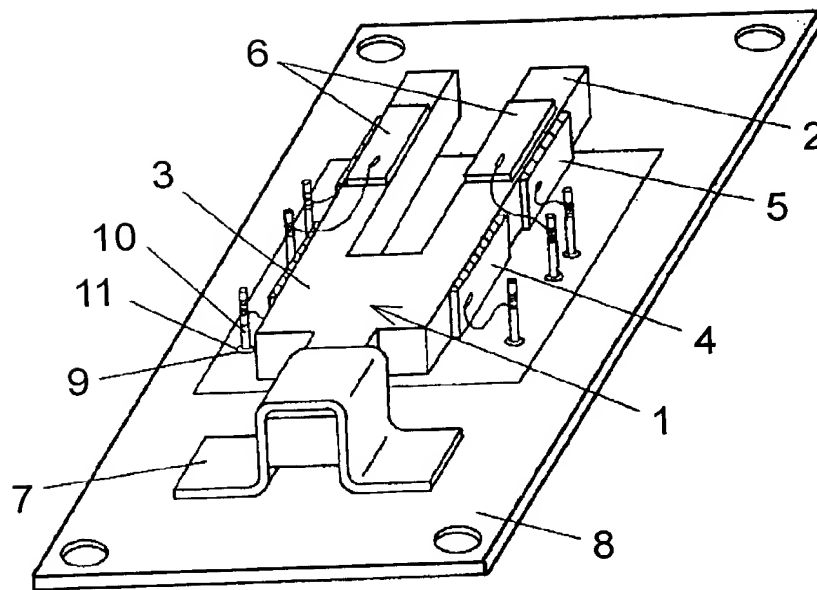
8/12

FIG. 8



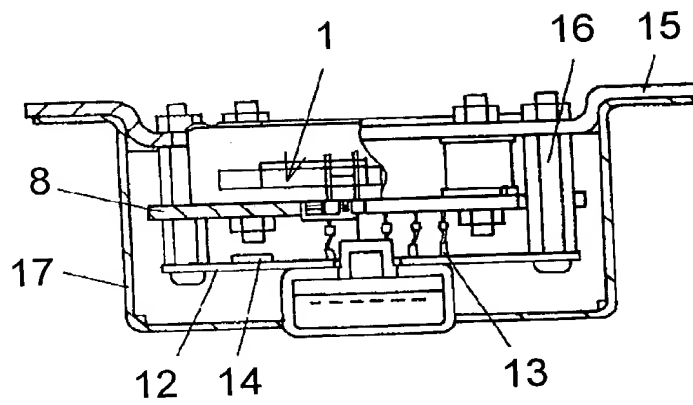
9/12

FIG. 9



10/12

FIG. 10



Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

English Language Declaration

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

ANGULAR VELOCITY SENSOR,

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:



was filed on September 6, 2000 as

United States Application Number or PCT International Application Number PCT/JP00/06032

and was amended on May 9, 2001 (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or § 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or § 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Not Claimed

11-257021

Japan

10 September 1999

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

(Number)

(Country)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

☐

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application Number)

(Filing Date)

(Application Number)

(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Number) (Filing Date) (Status - patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Number) (Filing Date) (Status - patented, pending, abandoned)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Paul F. Prestia	Reg. No. <u>23,031</u>	Lawrence E. Ashery	Reg. No. <u>34,515</u>	Jack J. Jankovitz	Reg. No. <u>42,690</u>
Allan Ratner	Reg. No. <u>19,717</u>	Christopher R. Lewis	Reg. No. <u>36,201</u>	Jonathan H. Spadt	Reg. No. <u>45,122</u>
Andrew L. Ney	Reg. No. <u>20,300</u>	Robert L. Andersen	Reg. No. <u>25,771</u>	Christopher I. Halliday	Reg. No. <u>42,621</u>
Kenneth N. Nigon	Reg. No. <u>31,549</u>	Joshua L. Cohen	Reg. No. <u>38,040</u>	Scott A. Mckeown	Reg. No. <u>42,866</u>
Kevin R. Casey	Reg. No. <u>32,117</u>	Daniel N. Calder	Reg. No. <u>27,424</u>		
Benjamin E. Leace	Reg. No. <u>33,412</u>	Louis W. Beardell, Jr.	Reg. No. <u>40,506</u>		
James C. Simmons	Reg. No. <u>24,842</u>	Jacques L. Etkowicz	Reg. No. <u>41,738</u>		

Address all correspondence to: Lawrence E. Ashery
Ratner & Prestia, Suite 301, One Westlakes, Berwyn, P.O. Box 980, Valley Forge, PA 19482-0980

Address all telephone calls to: Lawrence E. Ashery at (610) 407-0700.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full name of sole or first inventor (given name, family name) Hideo Okoshi

Inventor's signature Hideo Okoshi Date July 1, 2002

Residence Osaka, Japan

Citizenship Japanese

Post Office Address 3-22-12, Midorigaoka, Toyonaka-shi,
Osaka 560-0002 Japan

Full name of second joint inventor, if any (given name, family name) Shoichi Takeno

Second Inventor's signature Shoichi Takeno Date July 1, 2002

Residence Fukui, Japan

Citizenship Japanese

Post Office Address 3-5-2, Matsumoto, Fukui-shi,
Fukui 910-0003 Japan



Additional inventors are being named on separately numbered sheets attached hereto.

300

Full name of third joint inventor, if any (given name, family name) Katsuhiko Omoto

Third inventor's signature Katsuhiko Omoto Date July 1, 2002

Residence Fukui, Japan

Citizenship Japanese JPK

Post Office Address 3-28-21-405, Bunkyo, Fukui-shi,
Fukui 910-0017 Japan

Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any (given name, family name) _____

Fourth inventor's signature _____ Date _____

Residence _____

Citizenship _____

Post Office Address _____

Full name of fifth joint inventor, if any (given name, family name) _____

Fifth inventor's signature _____ Date _____

Residence _____

Citizenship _____

Post Office Address _____

Full name of sixth joint inventor, if any (given name, family name) _____

Sixth inventor's signature _____ Date _____

Residence _____

Citizenship _____

Post Office Address _____

Full name of seventh joint inventor, if any (given name, family name) _____

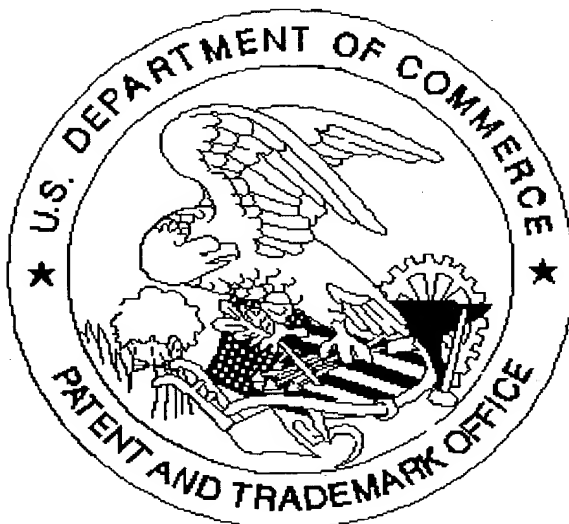
Seventh inventor's signature _____ Date _____

Residence _____

Citizenship _____

Post Office Address _____

United States Patent & Trademark Office
Office of Initial Patent Examination -- Scanning Division



Application deficiencies found during scanning:

☐ Page(s) _____ of _____ were not present
for scanning. (Document title)

☐ Page(s) _____ of _____ were not
present
for scanning. (Document title)

☐ **Scanned copy is best available.**

Only 10 pages of Drawing, not 12. Pages
11-12 are Reference Numerals